



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

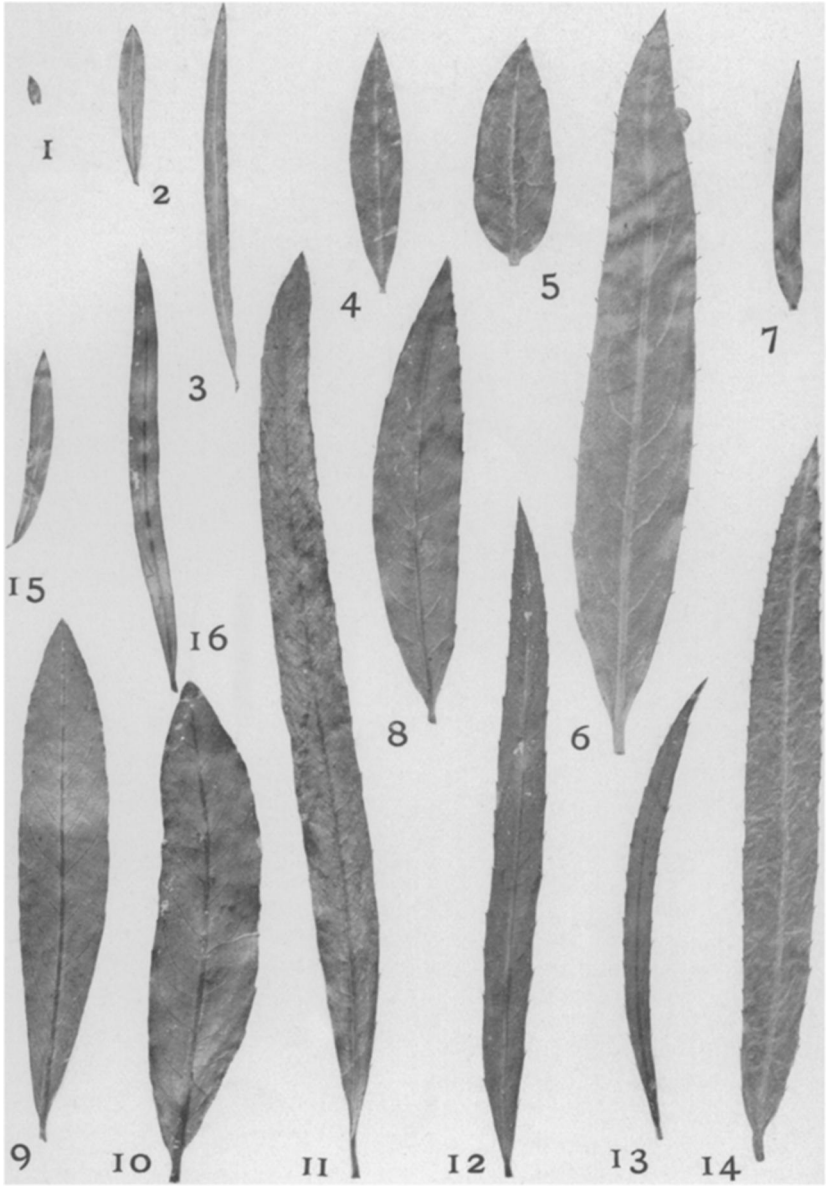
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



North American Willows

By W. W. ROWLEE

(WITH PLATE 9)

1. LONGIFOLIAE

This group of species is clearly defined from the other sections of the genus. The presence of two glands in the staminate flower of most of the species and the pale deciduous scales show evident affinity with the pleiandrous willows. The uniform presence of two stamens led Anderson to place them with the diandrous sections. The same characters, however, would place some species of the section *Fragiles* in the diandrous group. The *Longifoliae* are evidently closely related genetically to the *Fragiles*.

The long-leaved willows are confined to North America. None of them are found in the arctic or subarctic regions; two occur in central and western Mexico; the others in the United States and southern Canada. The greatest number of species occur in the western part of the United States, where the great mountain ranges seem to limit to a considerable extent the range of the different species, the consequence being that each has a decidedly north and south range.

Two well-marked types occur in the group, one with smooth pistils, confined to the western part of the continent, the other with more or less hairy pistils found across the continent. In the states of the Pacific coast two distinct types may be recognized by the form of the stigmas, in one *S. argophylla*, etc., the stigmas are short and thick; in the other, *S. sessilifolia*, etc., they are long and slender. Again, the whole group diverges into two types on the character of the leaves, in *S. exigua*, *S. argophylla*, etc., the leaves are coriaceous and opaque, while in *S. interior*, *S. sessilifolia*, *S. melanopsis*, etc., they are thin and distinctly veiny. Using these, together with other characters, it has been possible to make the following synopsis.

The changes in taxonomy have involved the rehabilitation of

all of Nuttall's species, a gratifying result which the writer did not anticipate when the work of comparison was under way. This necessitates the restriction of *S. fluviatilis* Nutt. to its original use as a name for the forms with long-pedicelled pistils. It is apparent that recent authors have interchanged the names *S. argophylla* and *S. sessilifolia*, thereby adding to the confusion of the Californian species. *S. brachycarpa* Nutt., usually referred as a synonym to some species of this group, does not belong here at all but is *S. stricta* (Anders.) Rydberg, *S. desertorum* Rich. of recent authors. Since Nuttall's is the oldest name it should stand.

Synopsis of Species

Leaves very small, 1 cm. long, awl-shaped; aments oval, 1 cm. long, gland in staminate flower one. 1. *S. microphylla*.

Leaves larger, 2 cm. or more in length; aments more or less elongated, glands in staminate flower two or more (except in *S. Thurberi*).

Capsules hairy, at least when young.

Aments densely flowered, species of the Pacific slope.

Stigma raised on a distinct style.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, coriaceous; aments on long leafy peduncles.

Aments small, 1-2 cm. in length and few-flowered, usually in threes at the ends of the branches. 2. *S. taxifolia*.

Aments medium size, 3 cm. or more in length, cylindrical, many-flowered, usually solitary at the ends of the branches.

3. *S. Parishiana*.

Leaves elliptical or elliptical-lanceolate, membranous; aments larger on shorter peduncle.

Leaves densely silky hairy throughout; aments medium size, 2-5 cm. long. 4. *S. macrostachya*.

Leaves not densely silky; aments large, 6-8 cm. long.

5. *S. sessilifolia*.

Stigmas sessile; leaves entire or nearly so, stipules wanting.

6. *S. argophylla*.

Aments loosely flowered, species east of the Rocky Mountains.

Capsules silvery white with appressed silky hairs. 7. *S. Thurberi*.

Capsules thinly pubescent.

8. *S. interior*.

Capsules strictly glabrous.

Leaves entire or spinulose-denticulate, coriaceous.

Capsules pedicelled; leaves denticulate.

9. *S. fluviatilis*.

Capsules sessile; leaves entire.

10. *S. exigua*.

Leaves closely and prominently serrate, not coriaceous.

Leaves distinctly glaucous and prominently veiny beneath.

11. *S. melanopsis*.

Leaves not distinctly glaucous nor veiny beneath.

12. *S. Bolanderiana*.

1. *SALIX MICROPHYLLA* Cham. and Schlecht. *Linnaea*, 6: 354.
1831

Heretofore this species has been considered identical with *S. taxifolia* H.B.K. A comparison of the original descriptions, both of which were very carefully drawn, indicates that the two are distinct. The plate and description by Hooker and Arnott in Bot. of Beechy, Voy. 31. *pl.* 70, confirms the conclusion that this species is distinct. I have seen but one specimen: Palmer's no. 1193, "a shrub 4 ft. high growing on the bank of a river" at Colima, Mexico. It is well said in Hooker and Arnott's description that this is "a very remarkable species of *Salix* with leaves like those of some small *Lythrum*." So far the pistillate plant has not been seen.

2. *SALIX TAXIFOLIA* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 2: 22

This species is well described and illustrated in Sargent's North American Sylva. It has been collected by Pringle and Tuomey in Arizona, also by Pringle in Chihuahua, Mexico. It is a large shrub or small tree.

3. *Salix Parishiana* sp. nov.

A slender shrub, one to three meters high, bark grayish or brown, young twigs cinereous strigose: leaves linear-lanceolate, minutely and remotely denticulate, 5-7 cm. long by 3 mm. wide, silky canescent when young, glabrous and somewhat coriaceous when mature, veins few but very prominent: stipules none: aments on long leafy peduncles, appearing about April 1, 2-3 cm. long by 1-2 cm. peduncles often 10 cm. long, the upper leaves of the branch much surpassing the ament: ament densely flowered, scales white densely villous all over, oblong, acute: filaments scanty hairy at the base: capsules densely villous, oblong, closely sessile: style distinct: stigmas linear, three times as long as thick.

A very peculiar form, differing from *S. taxifolia* by its larger leaves and cylindrical aments and quite distinct from other species with linear stigmas.

CALIFORNIA: Matilija Cañon, San Bernardino Co. (F. W. Hobby, nos. 54, 55), Springs Valley, Inyo Co. (F. V. Coville and F. Funston, no. 263).

Mr. S. B. Parish writes "that it is not uncommon near San Bernardino."

4. *SALIX MACROSTACHYA* Nutt.

S. sessilifolia villosa Anderss. DC. Prodr. 16²: 215.

Shrub or small tree 1–6 meters high, often in dense thickets, bark light brown, cinereous, young branches villous: leaves 5 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, sessile, entire or nearly so, oblanceolate or narrowly elliptical, acute at both ends, more or less villous pubescent, sometimes (as in Brewer's no. 544) lanate all over: stipules obsolete: aments on short, leafy, lateral branches, 2–3 cm. long, densely flowered, oblong, scales densely villous all over, oblong, filaments crisp, villous upon the lower half: capsules clothed with long lax hairs, closely sessile: style evident: stigmas divided, linear.

***Salix macrostachya leucodendroides* var. nov.**

One to three meters high, wood soft: leaves much larger, 10–12 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, densely white tomentose on both sides, largest remotely denticulate: aments larger, cylindrical, 4–5 cm. long, otherwise as in the type.

Extremely broad leaved forms occur with texture and vesture of *S. Bebbiana*, leaves 4–6 cm. long, 1–1.2 cm. wide, ovate on short but distinct petioles, twigs, leaves and capsules densely villous with whitish spreading hairs.

This species has not been reported beyond the limits of California and Oregon. San Bernardino (W. G. Wright, nos. 6, 7, 10 and 11), Santa Rosa to Ukiah (W. H. Brewer, no. 3854), Lake Co. (E. L. Greene, no. 229), Putah Creek, Solano Co. (W. L. Jepson), Narsismente River (W. H. Brewer, no. 544), Martin Co. (W. H. Brewer, no. 2360), Clear Lake (H. N. Bolander, no. 3854). Specimens in herbaria representing this species are frequently labelled *S. Hindsiana*. From Bentham's description of *S. Hindsiana*, which is ample and concise, there is little doubt that his specimen was *S. argophylla*.

S. integrifolia var. *leucodendroides* is a very striking form from southern California collected by Mr. S. B. Parish, nos. 2134, 2040 and 640. There does not seem to be enough difference to warrant its separation as a species although intergrading forms are wanting. It grows in wet soil.

5. *SALIX SESSILIFOLIA* Nuttall, Sylva, 1: 68. 1842

Salix sessilifolia Bebb, et al. (in part).

Shrubby or often treelike, 2–10 meters high, older branches

glabrous and brown: shoots very leafy, hoary puberulent: leaves membranous in texture, elliptical, acute at both ends, 5–10 cm. long, 1–2 cm. wide, closely sessile, obscurely and rather remotely denticulate, hoary with rather long pubescence when young, glabrous at maturity, veins prominent: aments large, upon lateral shoots 6–8 cm. long, .75–1 cm. thick, often three borne on a single branch, very densely flowered, six to ten leaves on the peduncle, flowering in July or late in June, scales oblong or obovate, rounded or retuse at the apex, nearly or quite glabrous, narrower in the pistillate ament, lower half of filaments very hairy, upper half minutely puberulent, capsule lanceolate, clothed with silky hairs when young becoming nearly glabrous at maturity, closely sessile: style evident: stigmas linear, several times longer than thick.

Shorter and relatively broader leaves, glabrous scales, pubescent capsule, evident style and linear stigmas are the distinguishing features of this species. The name was first applied to plants collected in the Columbia River valley.

OREGON: Sand Bars, Columbia River (T. J. Howell), Multnomah Co. (T. J. Howell).

6. *SALIX ARGOPHYLLA* Nuttall, Sylva, 1: 71. *pl.* 20. 1842

Salix longifolia, var. *argophylla* Anderss. DC. Prod. 16²: 214. 1868.

Salix fluviatilis var. *argophylla* Sargent, Sylva, 9: 124. 1896.

Salix Hindsiana Bentham, Pl. Hartw. 335. 1857.

Tree or large shrub usually 5 meters high forming dense thickets but not growing in clumps, at any rate each bush distinct so far as the parts above ground are concerned, young twigs puberulent, branches nearly glabrous and exceedingly tough, bark turning from brown to bright yellow or orange just before blooming making a thicket of it a most conspicuous object: leaves narrowly lanceolate, 5 cm. long, 1–2 cm. wide, closely sessile, entirely or rarely minutely and remotely denticulate, clothed equally on both sides with an appressed silky pubescence which more or less conceals the veins, stipules obsolete (rarely on very vigorous shoots minute ones occur. Occasionally the leaves remain upon the plant over winter, the young shoots appearing in their axils in spring: ament surpassed in length by its leafy peduncles, 3–5 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick, six to eight leaves on the peduncle somewhat smaller than the leaves on the shoot otherwise like them, aments often in pairs or threes at the ends of the branches, appearing in May in Oregon and northern California and flowering intermittently all summer, scales oblong and obtuse in the staminate

ament, narrower and more acute in the pistillate, glabrous on the back, crisp, hairy on the margin and toward the base, erose toward and at the apex, lower half of the filament densely crispy hairy : capsule lanceolate, covered with straight appressed silky hairs, closely sessile : stigmas sessile, oblong, about twice as long as thick, mature capsule often nearly glabrous.

This species is distinguished by its narrowly lanceolate entire leaves, obsolete stipules, small and rather narrow aments, erose scales and hairy capsules.

Salix argophylla occurs on the Pacific slope from southern California to British Columbia.

CALIFORNIA: Panamint Mountains (F. V. Coville and F. Funston, no. 788), Sierra Valley (J. G. Lemmon), North Idria (H. N. Bolander, no. 766), Yosemite Valley (Anderson), San Bernardino (W. G. Wright, nos. 3 and 4), Banks of the Merced (W. H. Brewer, no. 5031), Tulare Co. (F. V. Coville and F. Funston, no. 1267), San Bernardino (S. B. and W. F. Parish, nos. 640, 2140).

OREGON: Union Co. (W. C. Cusick, no. 1044), Hood River (J. and T. H. Howell).

WASHINGTON: Klickitat Co. (W. N. Suksdorf, no. 34), Sprague (Leiberg and Sandberg, no. 134); British Columbia: Spences Bridge, Thompson River (J. M. Macoun, no. 13).

7. *Salix Thurberi* sp. nov.

Slender shrub two or three meters high; bark of older branches brown and glabrous, younger branches puberulent: leaves linear-lanceolate, 6–8 cm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, sessile, evenly denticulate, thin, midrib prominent, silvery silky when young, becoming glabrate: stipules none: aments on long leafy peduncles 5–6 cm. in length: flowers borne in verticels, axis silvery canescent, scale lanceolate, acute, midvein prominent: capsule densely clothed with silvery white ascending hairs, very short pedicelled, gland about equaling the pedicel: style very short: stigmas divided: red, stamens with filaments hairy below, gland in staminate flower one.

This species occurs in southern and western Texas and was observed and collected there by Geo. Thurber many years ago. His specimens (nos. 2368, 95, and 2341) are in the Gray Herbarium. It has been referred heretofore to *S. interior*; it is easily distinguishable from that species by the long thin leaves, single

gland in the staminate flower, silvery silky capsules, and red stigmas.

8. *Salix interior* nom. nov.

Salix rubra Rich. Franklin Journ. App. 7: 765. 1823. Not Huds. 1762.

Salix longifolia Muhl. Neue Schrif. Gesell. Nat. Berl. 4: 238. pl. 6. f. 6. 1803. Not Lam. 1778.

Salix fluviatilis of Sargent and other recent authors in part.

Varying in stature from a low shrub to a small tree, usually growing along streams and lake shores: twigs smooth and brown to densely tomentose and gray: buds plano-convex with an obtuse and rounded apex, very small: leaves nearly or quite smooth, sparsely canescent, to extremely canescent, sessile, linear-elliptical, ordinarily 8–10 cm. long and less than 1 cm. wide, varying to much wider in young vigorous shoots, remotely dentate, the teeth narrow, sometimes quite spinulose: stipules conspicuous, ear-shaped, obscurely denticulate, deciduous: aments of late spring on short lateral peduncles, which bear four to six leaves, those borne later in the season on much longer leafy branches, very loosely flowered, the flowers fascicled in clusters of two to five on the axis, a distinct interval between the fascicles, first appearing in May and often bearing a second set of aments in early summer; at anthesis, aments 2–4 cm. long and 1–2 cm. thick; scales usually glabrous or somewhat hairy toward the base, narrowly oblong, yellowish, deciduous, after flowering: glands large, two in the staminate, one in the pistillate flower: filaments crisp hairy below, smooth above: capsules sessile, clothed when young with appressed silvery hairs, becoming nearly smooth at maturity: stigmas short, sessile: style none.

The pistillate ament, lax at anthesis, becomes more so as the capsules mature and by this character the species can easily be distinguished from related species.

Salix interior *Wheeleri* var. nov.

Low shrub: young twigs whitened with appressed silky hairs, becoming glabrous toward the end of the first season's growth: leaves relatively short and broad, 7–8 cm. long by 1 cm. broad, minutely and evenly denticulate, closely sessile, densely silky on both sides, veins nevertheless evident, rather abruptly acute.

Throughout the Upper Mississippi valley and the basin of the Great Lakes. Also occasionally upon the eastern slopes of the

Allegheny Mts. Specimens representing the species have been seen as follows :

MISSOURI : St. Louis (H. von Schrenk).

ILLINOIS : Rockford and Fountaindale (M. S. Bebb).

MINNESOTA : Redstone (H. Mann).

MICHIGAN : Flint (D. Clarke).

OHIO : Painesville (H. C. Beardslee, nos. 48 and 73).

NEW YORK : Buffalo (G. W. Clinton); Cayuga Lake (W. R. Dudley).

PENNSYLVANIA : Easton (A. P. Garber), McCalls Ferry (T. C. Porter).

The variety *Wheeleri* is confined to the basin of the Great Lakes. Specimens have been seen from :

ILLINOIS : Fountaindale (M. S. Bebb, nos. 118 and 119).

MICHIGAN : Flint (D. Clarke), Black Lake, Choboygan Co. (C. F. Wheeler, no. 3).

OHIO : Painesville (H. C. Beardslee, no. 67).

ONTARIO : Point Abino (W. W. Rowlee).

PENNSYLVANIA : Presque Isle, Lake Erie (T. C. Porter).

NEW BRUNSWICK : Frederickton (J. Britten, nos. 4 and 6).

The silvery vesture of this shrub is much like that of *S. argophylla* of the Pacific Coast.

Narrow-leaved individuals occur in the extreme western and southwestern range of the species, and seem to connect this species with the preceding :

MISSOURI : Courtney (B. F. Bush, no. 9).

NEBRASKA : Emerson (Clements, no. 2509). The vesture of the capsule, and the glands in the staminate flower afford a decisive distinction between them.

9. *SALIX FLUVIATILIS* Nutt. North Am. Sylva, 1 : 73. 1842

Salix longifolia pedicellata Anderss. Sven. Vet. Akad. Handl. IV. 6 : f. 35. 1867.

Distinguished from the next species to which it is closely related by its pedicelled capsules and by its remotely denticulate leaves. It has the same general range as *S. exigua* but seems to be much less frequent.

COLORADO (Hall and Harbour, no. 132) (Brandege).

NEW MEXICO : Pecos River, San Miguel Co. (A. A. & E. G. Heller, no. 3684); North American Pacific Coast Flora, etc. (C. C. Parry, no. 306).

10. *SALIX EXIGUA* Nuttall N. Am. Sylva, 1 : 75. 1842

Salix Nevadensis Watson, Am. Nat. 7 : 302. 1873.

Variable in stature from a low slender shrub to a small tree : branches light brown, leaves 4 cm. by 1-2 cm., yellowish, closely sessile, opaque, entirely or nearly so, canescent when young, usually becoming quite glabrous at maturity, very narrowly elliptical, veins very indistinct, stipules none : aments 2-5 cm. long on peduncles about the same length, appearing with the leaves, rather densely and evenly flowered, sometimes the lower flowers remote, scales in the staminate ament oblong to obovate, in the pistillate narrower and longer, smooth or more or less crisp villous on the margins : capsule closely sessile, lanceolate, glabrous, light green : stigmas short and thick, sessile, sometimes even appearing slightly sunken in the apex of the capsule.

Readily distinguished from related species by its entire opaque leaves and glabrous capsules.

***Salix exigua virens* var. nov.**

Leaves large, 10-12 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, nearly glabrous, veins conspicuous on both sides, distinctly denticulate. stipules large, oblong denticulate : aments large, the pistillate 4 cm. long, 1 cm. thick, sometimes borne in threes at the ends of the long leafy shoots.

Easily distinguished from the type by the size and texture of the leaves and the presence of stipules.

Salix exigua occurs throughout the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, but has not yet been reported from British America or Mexico. It seems probable, however, that it will be found both north and south of the range indicated. Prof. Aven Nelson observes that in Wyoming this species grows on positively the "worst alkali soil that can be imagined, where it is small, slender, and twig-like, but of dense growth."

CALIFORNIA : Surprise Cañon and Hot Springs, Inyo Co. (F. V. Coville and F. Funston, nos. 722 and 681), San Bernardino (W. G. Wright, no. 2), Cashewberry Springs, Mohave Desert (S. B.

Parish), Aqua Caliente, Colorado Desert (S. B. and W. F. Parish, no. 729).

ARIZONA : San Francisco Mountains (H. H. Rusby, no. 371), Tucson (G. Vasey, no. 7); Nevada (S. Watson), Virginia City (Bloomer).

UTAH : Dirty Devil River (L. F. Ward, no. 399).

NEW MEXICO : Crow Agency (T. C. Porter, no. 5).

COLORADO : Platte River (T. C. Porter, no. 6), Ft. Collins (C. F. Baker, nos. 4 and 5), Headwaters of Clear Creek (H. N. Patterson).

WYOMING : Bitter Creek, Platte Cañon, Pine Bluffs, Ft. Steele, Laramie (A. Nelson, nos. 245, 2740, 2885, 3102, 3137), Yellowstone Park (J. N. Rose, no. 90), Ft. Bridger (T. C. Porter).

SOUTH DAKOTA : Hermosa, Black Hills (P. A. Rydberg, no. 1020).

MONTANA : Jefferson River (F. L. Scribner), Jacks River (W. M. Canby, no. 3) (Tweedy).

IDAHO : Lewiston (A. A. Heller, no. 3007).

WASHINGTON : Pullman (C. V. Piper, no. 1774).

OREGON : Umatilla River (J. and T. H. Howell).

The variety *virens* is quite distinct and may upon further investigation prove to be of specific rank. It is apparently confined to Arizona and southern California.

ARIZONA (J. T. Rothrock).

CALIFORNIA : San Bernardino (W. G. Wright, no. 2), Dos Cabras (C. R. Orcutt, no. 2227); Kernerville (W. G. Wright; Santa Isabel Creek, San Diego Co. (R. D. Anderson, no. 700), A. Kellogg and W. G. Harford, no. 922), banks of the Merced, near Clarks (H. N. Bolander, no. 5031).

11. *SALIX MELANOPSIS* Nuttall, Sylva, 1 : 1842

“Shrub or small tree, bark of old branches dark chestnut brown to nearly black, young branches puberulent, very leafy: leaves oblanceolate or elliptical, closely sessile, 5 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, on vigorous shoots, glabrous when mature, silky hairy when young, very distinctly veiny beneath, somewhat glaucous, the margin with rather low and close serrations: stipules lanceolate, few toothed: aments long and slender, often flexuous on peduncles which bear 5–8 leaves, 5–7 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick, cylindrical, loosely

flowered at the base, scales linear-oblong, more or less erose at the apex, filaments hairy to the middle, or rarely nearly glabrous: capsule lanceolate, glabrous, short-pedicelled, pedicel however not longer than the gland: style very short and stigmas short and thick: ovary smooth with four sessile stigmas." (Nuttall.)

Typical specimens show a strong resemblance to *Salix nigra*.

Salix melanopsis is confined to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and occurs from British Columbia to Oregon. It is particularly abundant along the Columbia River where Nuttall saw it. Its leaves are very large especially upon young shoots. Specimens collected in Cowlitz Co., Washington, by Mr. Coville, have remarkably large leaves and pistillate aments. Specimens seen are as follows:

OREGON: Cow Valley, Eagle Creek Mountains (W. C. Cusick, Nos. 1800a, 1303), Blue Mountains (L. F. Henderson) (E. Hall).

WASHINGTON: Pehistin (Sandberg and Leiberg, no. 480), Klickitat Co. (W. N. Suksdorf, nos. 35, 36, 37, 38); Snoqueline Falls, King Co. (C. V. Piper and E. C. Smith, no. 614).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Revelstoke, Long Arrow Lake, Upper Laird River, wet places, Valley of Fraser River, Columbia River Valley (J. Macoun, nos. 6, 23, 26, 28, 28a).

12. *Salix Bolanderiana* sp. nov.

Bark of older branches nearly black: aments 4 cm. in length, the pistillate fully 1 cm. thick, borne on long leafy branches: leaves 8 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, closely and very finely serrate, scale spatulate, filaments crisp villous throughout: capsule ovate, closely sessile: stigmas minute, sessile.

In the Yosemite Valley in California (Bolander, nos. 49, 58, 4958, 5031).

Explanation of Plate 8

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Salix microphylla</i> . | 8. <i>S. sessilifolia</i> . |
| 2. <i>S. taxifolia</i> . | 9. <i>S. Bolanderiana</i> . |
| 3. <i>S. Parishiana</i> . | 11. <i>S. exigua virens</i> . |
| 4. <i>S. macrostachya</i> . | 12, 13. <i>S. interior</i> . |
| 5. <i>S. macrostachya Cusickii</i> . | 14. <i>S. interior Wheeleri</i> . |
| 6. <i>S. macrostachya leucodendroides</i> . | 15. <i>S. exigua</i> . |
| 7. <i>S. argophylla</i> . | 16. <i>S. melanopsis</i> . |